**MARRIED WOMEN TO HAVE THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT VOTE**


# The Common Cause
## OF HUMANITY.

**The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.**

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*[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]*

## Notes and News.

### The Local Government Vote for Married Women.

The Amendment to the Representation of the People Bill giving the Local Government vote to the wives of men who are themselves Local Government electors, has passed! This is good news indeed, and will bring some cheerful thoughts to Suffragists in the midst of a very anxious time.

The way in which the amendment was passed was good too. The feeling in favour of it on all sides of the House was irresistible. It was not necessary to press the clause to a division; it was so obvious that the majority in favour of it was overwhelming. The Home Secretary made the condition that the married women who exercised this vote must be over thirty and living with their husbands, and then showed himself quite ready to accept the evident wish of the House of Commons

Readers of THE COMMON CAUSE who have studied the articles which have appeared in these columns from the pens of Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Rathbone, Mrs. Rackham, and Mr. Acland, will realise what a very good piece of work was thus accomplished. The N.U.W.S.S. has worked very hard indeed to bring this about; so have other societies of women (and men too) in all parts of the country. A very large number of resolutions have been sent in to the Home Secretary. The readiness with which they have been passed, and the warm sympathy and support that have been shown for this amendment in the House of Commons and outside it, are evidence of the growth of Suffrage feeling even since last summer.

It has often been noticed that countries and provinces which pass measures of Women's Suffrage never regret it, and that it is apt to pass from one State to adjacent ones, because those who live near see how well it works. In this country the very promise of Women's Suffrage has been followed by a growth of confidence in it on the part of those who have promised. They see what the citizenship of women may mean for the State—they realise more completely every day how little there is to fear and how much to hope from it, and men of all parties are more and more willing to welcome women as their co-operators in the service of the community. May we not hope that soon even the multitude of women will not cause alarm, and that the House of Commons, which welcomes soldiers and sailors of nineteen as voters, will not be afraid even of women under thirty!

### Other Changes in the Representation of the People Bill.

Besides deciding that the Local Government Franchise should be extended to married women over thirty, the House of Commons on Tuesday decided to give the Parliamentary Franchise to "every soldier and sailor who has served in the present war, if at the beginning of, or during that service he has attained the age of nineteen years." This decision was followed by a debate on Sir George Younger's proposal to disfranchise Conscientious Objectors. The Government agreed to leave this matter, as well as the Women's Local Government Vote and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Vote, to the open vote of the House. At time of writing the result is not yet known.

The question of Proportional Representation is also to be reopened.

### Widows' Pensions.

We are glad to see that in answer to a Deputation from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress on Tuesday afternoon (November 20th), Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Pensions, said that, although he could not give much encouragement with regard to the hope of more adequate provision for the dependents of soldiers and sailors, or pensions for discharged and disabled men, he *could* give encouragement about pensions for widows and orphans, as the whole matter was under revision. Mr. Hodge added that he himself was opposed to women having to go out to work when they had small children. So is everybody! The articles and correspondence in our columns show that the subject of the State endowment of motherhood is a debatable one, but that even those who object to all large schemes of endowments are generally in favour of some scheme for the pensioning of widows, such as those advocated by Judge Neil and Lady Selborne. The widows of men who have sacrificed all to the service of the State have, of course, the first claim of all to an adequate provision, but we believe that a measure giving pensions to all poor widowed mothers of young children would receive support so general as to be practically unanimous. Very few people can now be found who think it good for anybody that mothers should *be obliged* to leave the care of their children in order to earn money to support them.

### New Occupations for Women.

For the benefit of those of our readers who are anxious to undertake fresh forms of useful work, we are publishing a series of articles on New Occupations for Women.

Articles in this series appeared on September 14th (Draughtsmanship for Women), September 21st (Dental Mechanics), September 28th (Industrial Chemistry), October 5th (Analytical Chemistry), October 20th (Optical Lens Making), November 2nd (Advertising), and November 9th (Women as Opticians). Particulars of training for these and other occupations can be obtained from Women's Service Bureau, London Society for Women's Suffrage, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

We hope to publish shortly articles on engineering, architecture, house decorating, welding, motor-driving, women as relieving officers, and women police. We shall be most grateful for articles written by people with first-hand knowledge of other professions and industries in which there seems likely to be an opening after the war. Correspondence and suggestions on this subject will also be welcome.

# 'WHEN THE PEACE BELLS RING'

HAVE you thought of what you can do to show your practical gratitude to your boy when he returns from the war? Do you realise that during the two or three years that he has spent in defending your home he has missed the opportunity of working and saving? Wouldn't it give you infinite pleasure and satisfaction if you could tell him on his return that you have saved £10, £20, or £100 for him in order that he may equip himself for the business battle in which he then has to engage? Of course it would. Why not start to-day? You will be glad that you did so.

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# The Representation of the People Bill.

## Local Government Franchise for Married Women.

On Thursday, November 15th, the Representation of the People Bill came up on Report stage, and was considered as amended. The amendment most affecting women was that of Mr. Acland to Clause 4, Subsection 3, proposing the extension of the Franchise to wives of local government voters.

MR. ACLAND (Cornwall, Camborne), in moving his amendment, gave a short and forcible explanation of the advisability and the suitability of extending the women's Local Government franchise at the moment. His first care in preparing the amendment had been, he said, to consider whether it was in conflict with any clause in the Report of the Speaker's Conference, and whether or not its support would entail a breach of the compromise. His conclusion was that the proposed extension could not conflict with the recommendations of the Conference, since nothing had been referred to the Conference as to the Local Government Franchise. The Conference's opinion on a question which had never been referred to them could not be regarded as an essential part of their recommendations.

The question of women's suffrage had passed, Mr. Acland said, beyond the sphere of the recommendations of the Conference. The decision to confer the Parliamentary franchise on women rested on the overwhelming support of the House of Commons and of the nation. The married woman represented the responsible element in the community. It was absurd to give her a share in legislation and refuse her a share in administration.

Her exclusion from local government would lead to dangerous results. To keep sure control over administration the married women would be obliged to insist on administrative details being settled in this House. This would overburden Parliament with legislation and deprive local authorities of initiative.

The extension of the local government franchise, on the other hand, would have a good result on the woman voter. It would lead to discusion of, and intimacy with, administrative work, and thus would prevent her political voting from being uneducated and ill-informed.

MR. DUNCAN MILLAR (Lanark, N.E.) seconded the amendment. He spoke of the strong feeling in its favour which was apparent throughout the country. He argued that the claims of married women ought to receive special attention at the present time, since the married woman would play a leading part in the education of the coming generation, to which we must look for the rebuilding of the Empire.

SIR GEORGE YOUNGER (Ayr Burghs) and SIR F. BANBURY (City of London) opposed the amendment on the ground that it was over-revolutionary in altering the basis of the Local Government franchise at so late a stage from the present ratepaying basis.

MR. ADAMSON (Fife) reminded the House that the question of this extension of the Local Government franchise had been raised during the Committee stage of the Bill, but had been postponed and serious consideration promised to it on the Report Stage. He said that the amendment had the support of all shades of Labour opinion.

In the subsequent discussion, MR. MCKINNON WOOD (Glasgow, St. Rollox) and SIR HERBERT ROBERTS (Denbigh) supported the amendment, SIR G. YOUNGER (Ayr Burghs), MR. SHERWELL (Huddersfield), and MR. PETO (Devizes) opposed.

THE HOME SECRETARY (Sir George Cave) then stated his intentions with regard to the amendment. He admitted that the arguments in favour weighed strongly with him personally; at the same time, there was justice in the claim that the Representation of the People Bill was primarily a Parliamentary reform bill, not a Local Government reform bill, and that the amendment contained a change not embodied in the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference. He therefore felt that the Government could not accept the amendment.

In subsequent discussion, much regret was shown that Sir George Cave did not see his way to adopting the amendment as a Government proposal, and the hope was repeatedly expressed that the question would at least be left to the open vote of the House. MR. BUTCHER (York) and MR. HEMMERDE (Norfolk, N.W.) made eloquent and convincing speeches upon the merits of the amendment, and MR. HERBERT SAMUEL (Cleveland, Yorks) and MR. WALTER RUNCIMAN (Dewsbury) appealed very strongly to the Home Secretary to leave the matter open.

On Tuesday, November 20th, the debate on the amendment was resumed in a full house, every speech made being strongly in favour of the amendment. SIR CHARLES HENRY (Wellington, Shropshire), a strong opponent of Women's Suffrage, urged the Government to leave this matter to the House on the ground that local and municipal affairs were pre-eminently women's business. MR. ARNOLD WARD (Watford), in a serious and impressive speech, urged that the House of Commons would indeed be treating women's questions in the careless way that Suffragists had often accused them of doing if they extended the Parliamentary vote to women and still denied the Local Government franchise. He said that the opponents of the larger measure, who were still hoping to secure its defeat "in another place," would find their task easier if this amendment was not adopted, but that they would scorn to use such a weapon, and were serious in their desire, which they believed the whole country shared, to secure this necessary extension for married women.

COL. YATE (Melton), also a strong opponent of Women's Suffrage, and SIR GEORGE GREENWOOD (Peterborough), one of its friends, also supported the amendment, and many other members were anxious to speak when Sir George Cave rose to announce that the Government has decided not to put on their Whips on this occasion. He made it clear that this was conditional upon the amendment being in the form put down in the name of Mr. W. Crooks (Woolwich), which extends the Local Government vote to those married women residing with their husbands who are themselves over thirty (in addition to women qualified in their own right at the age of twenty-one). He said that the evidences of support for the extension of the Local Government vote to married women were overwhelming, and that he had not had one single resolution or representation from outside the House of Commons against it, and that he had decided to leave the question to the judgment of the House. Sir George Cave added that in so doing he wished the House to understand that it was not to be taken as a precedent for departing from the Speaker's Conference proposals in every other direction.

MR. ACLAND, on behalf of the supporters of the original amendment, agreed to accept the form referred to by the Home Secretary, and the amendment, being put to the House, WAS CARRIED WITHOUT A DIVISION.

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## A Memorial from Cambridge Women.

Among the memorials received by Sir George Cave in support of the Amendment to the Representation of the People Bill extending the municipal vote to wives of occupiers, was one signed by nearly a hundred Cambridge women engaged in public and philanthropic work.

The signatories included members of the Town Council and of the various Committees appotnted by the Town and County Councils, Rural District and Parish Councils, the Boards of Guardians, Governing Body of Addenbroke's Hospital, Advisory Committee for Women's War Employment, War Savings Association, Charity Organisation Society, County Nursing Association, Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, Voluntary Association for the Mentally Defective, Women's Committee for War Agriculture, Cambs. Tuberculosis Colony, Cambs. National Health Insurance Committee, Rural Housing Association, British Women's Temperance Association (local branches) Women's Co-operative Guild, Cambridge Association for the Care of Girls, Juvenile Employment Exchange Bureau, Cambridge Branch of the National Union of Women Workers, Cambridge Branch of the Physical League, School Managers, Infants' Consultations and Mothers' Schools, Preventive Aid Association, Invalid Children's Aid Association, Committee of the School of Arts and Crafts, Communal Kitchen Committee, &c.

The Principals of Girton, Newnham, Homerton, and the Training Colleges, and several of the Vice-Principals and members of the staffs of those colleges appended their names to the memorial, as did also the Head Mistresses of the Perse Girls' School, County Girls' School, Higher Grade Girls' School, together with many well-known literary and scientific investigators and teachers. The following are among those who supported the requisition:—

Councillor Mrs. Keynes, Poor Law Guardian, Mrs. Bidder, Mrs. Mellish Clark, Miss Alice Digby, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Rackham, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Stevenson, and (among members of other bodies) Mrs. Adam, Mrs. Adie, Mrs. Austen Leigh, Mrs. Bagnall, Mrs. Bagstaff, Mrs. Bethune Baker, Mrs. Brimley Bowes, Miss Briscoe, Mrs. Brock, Mrs. Chivers, Mrs. Clapham, Mrs. John Clay, Miss C. Cochrane, Hon. Mrs. Horace Darwin, Lady Darwin, Mrs. Dimsdale, Mrs. Eaden, Hon. Mrs. E. O. Fordham, Mrs. Golding, Mrs. Alan Gray, Miss N. M. Gray, Mrs. Heitland, Mrs. Hersch, Mrs. A. V. Hill, Mrs. Arthur Hutchinson, Mrs. Innes, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Fanny Johnson, Miss G. M. Johnson, Mrs. Lassetter, Miss Jordan Lloyd, D.Sc., Miss McArthur, Litt.D., Mrs. Macleod, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. N. Matthew, Mrs. Mirrlees, Mrs. Rootham, Mrs. Anderson Scott, Mrs. Scarboro, Mrs. Seward, Mrs. Sikes, Mrs. Tennant, Miss M. B. Thomas, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Tillyard, Miss Varley, Mrs. Vulliamy, Mrs. James Wald, Mrs. Weekes, and Mrs. R. S. C. Wright.

# Industrial Women Demand a Ministry of Health.

Working women are already preparing to use their votes in the interests of public health and infant welfare. They are showing a great interest in the Local Government Board's housing scheme, and also in the proposal for the formation of a Ministry of Health. A deputation on this question from the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations was received by the President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Hayes Fisher) on November 16th.

Miss Llewelyn Davies, who introduced the deputation, said that their object was to appeal to the Local Government Board to take action towards the establishment of a Ministry of Health, whose basis should be the public health side of the Board; it was absolutely essential that it should be dissociated from the old Poor Law system. They also asked that extended powers should be given to local authorities, and that the L.G.B. should urge the Minister of Reconstruction to make enquiries at once in regard to the medical and auxiliary services, the position of married women under the Insurance Act, and the co-ordination of local health authorities.

Mr. Hayes Fisher gave a sympathetic reply to the deputation. It was difficult, he said, at the present moment to establish a Ministry of Health owing to the shortage of doctors, midwives, and hospital accommodation, but the Local Government Board hoped to bring forward schemes for the extension of health and maternity welfare which could be carried out within six months of the cessation of war. In the meantime he hoped that a Bill would be passed within a few weeks giving to local authorities in England and Wales the same powers as regards maternity and infant welfare that are already possessed by Scottish and Irish authorities.

### A Working Women's Memorandum.

The views of working women with regard to a Ministry of Health are set forth in a leaflet issued by the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations, and are explained in fuller detail in a memorandum by the Women's Co-operative Guild, one of the organisations represented on the Committee.

The Committee first criticises the proposals put forward by the Insurance Commissioners, which they consider are not in the public interest. These proposals, as our readers may remember, involve the establishment of an entirely new Ministry, unconnected with the Poor Law, and in which large claims are made for the Insurance Organisations. They also involve the placing of grants at the disposal of local bodies not subject to the control of the electorate, and not checked by the safeguards which apply to the financial schemes of either Public Health or Insurance work, and the voting of grants by Parliament for unspecified purposes.

Among the claims of the Insurance Organisations is the extension of powers as regards maternity and infancy work to Insurance Committees, Hospital Authorities, and special committees created for the purpose, as well as to local Public Health Authorities. "This," says the memorandum of the Women's Co-operative Guild, "is an unnecessary and undesirable multiplication of authorities," and it gives additional reasons against allowing Insurance Committees to undertake this work :—

"Insurance Committees have none of the machinery—such as Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Maternity Centres, superintendents of Midwives—and a duplication of this machinery would be costly and unnecessary. Nor have married women any part in the control of Insurance Committees, while their whole position is notoriously unsatisfactory under the Insurance Act. Maternity Services are not a matter for insurance, as is recognised by the provision in the Bill that they should be financed by Government grants.

"It must be borne in mind that insurance organisations are largely dominated by the Industrial Life Insurance Societies, whose policy is almost inevitably determined to a great extent by considerations affecting their financial interests as business concerns, one of the most important being the means of extending their business especially amongst children, who offer the most profitable form of life insurance. In the light of the provision that notices of births under the Notification of Births Act are to be sent by the Medical Officer of Health to the Insurance Committee, their motive in desiring extended powers is fairly obvious."

### Public Health Service: Not Poor Law.

The attitude of the Local Government Board is next discussed by the Joint Committee. They regard the Public Health Services of the Board as the essential foundation of a Health Ministry, but consider that these must be entirely dissociated from the Poor Law in any proposals that are likely to meet with the support of the workers. The position of the L.G.B. is further explained by the memorandum of the Women's Co-operative Guild :—

"The Local Government Board has always maintained its view that it is in fact the Ministry of Health. It was constituted largely for this purpose, its functions being chiefly concerned with public health, and until the establishment of the Insurance Commission it was, except for one or two minor matters, the only Department dealing with public health. It therefore regards the establishment of a new Ministry of Health as unnecessary, though it favours its own reconstitution in such a way as to absorb the Insurance Commission and the minor health functions at present exercised by other departments.

"This, according to the Civil Service Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* was the purpose of Lord Rhondda's Bill. Great importance is attached to the establishment of this principle before detailed reforms of local machinery are attempted, and failing immediate legislation on these lines the Board intends to press for the reference of the whole matter to a Royal Commission which would have the effect of indefinitely postponing the creation of the Ministry of Health."

### All Health Work Must Be Co-ordinated.

The Joint Committee protests against the whole matter being referred to a Royal Commission, and makes the following recommendations :—

I. That the Government should immediately introduce a Bill to establish a new Ministry of Health, which should be marked by the following characteristics :—

(1) The inclusion in the Ministry of
  (*a*) all the health functions, including housing, of the Local Government Board which would entail the complete transformation of the Poor Law, the health side of it becoming part of the Public Health Services administered under Public Health, and not Poor Law Acts;
  (*b*) the Insurance Commission.

(2) The inclusion in the organisation of the Ministry of a strong Maternity Department—*largely staffed by women.*

(3) The exclusion of any representation of "interests" in the Ministry.

(4) The power to take over Health Services now administered through other Departments.

II. That legislation establishing the Ministry of Health should be accompanied by an extension of the powers of the local Public Health Authorities in regard to Maternity and Infancy work.

III. That reports should be prepared immediately on :—

(*a*) The co-ordination of the various local administrative bodies.
(*b*) Medical, Midwifery, and Nursing Services.
(*c*) The position of women under the Insurance Act.

Such reports, for which information is already largely available, would allow discussion of the difficult problems which must be settled if the Ministry is to be efficient, and should be carried on while the Bill is before the House, so that, immediately upon its formation, the new Ministry may proceed unhampered in the work before it.

The above proposals make Insurance an "integral part" of the Ministry—as is rightly demanded. At the same time the broad policy that Public Health, and not Insurance, must be the basis of the work is insisted on by transferring all the public health work of the Local Government Board to the new Ministry, and by the immediate extension of the power of the Local Health Authorities as regards Maternity and Infancy work which is an urgent matter in view of rising prices and the present large industrial employment of women.

The claim that Public Health should be the basis of the Ministry is paramount,—

(1) Because the benefit of the general public, and not a particular class of persons, is the underlying principle of the Public Health Services, while Insurance deals with a limited class.
(2) Because the Public Health Services are essentially preventive in character.
(3) Because they are under the control of directly-elected persons.
(4) Because the machinery for carrying out all Public Health work is already organised in clearly defined geographical areas by the local Public Health Authorities

Both the Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations and the Women's Co-operative Guild are to be congratulated on the clearness with which they have stated their case.

## WOMEN'S ADVICE ON HOUSING.

It is at last becoming realised that women's opinion on questions connected with housing is worth having. Among the recommendations contained in a report presented to the Local Government Board by the National Housing and Town Planning Council is one that :—

"The assistance of women with close knowledge of household economy should be sought in regard to details of interior construction, such as the design of stairs, the provision of cupboards, larders, and storage accommodation."

Very few women have taken up architecture as a profession; but there should be good openings after the war, at any rate, in its practical domestic side. We hope to publish shortly an article dealing with training and prospects in this profession.

# "The Making of Women."*

At the end of a stage in the enfranchisement of women it is natural and necessary that people should ask themselves not only what the next stage is to be, but what is the ultimate purpose of the whole movement. Indeed the next stage cannot be decided on without clearer views of the purpose than have been possible for all in the years of struggle. The need for the Parliamentary franchise is obvious, just as the need for opportunities of higher education was obvious; but when these things are won, what are we to strive for next, and to what end are we moving?

These are the questions that all feminists have been putting to themselves and each other during the last few months, and it must be admitted that there have been moments when the answers have seemed a little confusing. But most of us have been supported by an underlying conviction that the confusion was only superficial and chiefly a matter of words. Fundamentally, it is probable that there is a great deal of agreement, though verbally supporters of the women's movement are so far disagreed that those very words, "Women's Movement," might be rejected by some ardent Suffragists, and the name of "Feminists" would not be accepted by all.

The chief difference as to purpose seems, at first, to lie between those who think that to get freedom we must, as far as possible, sweep away the differences between women and men, and those whose aim appears to be rather to develope the special characteristics of women and give them full scope in the community. The watchword of the first school of thought is Equality; the second group are in a stricter sense Feminists.

But is there really a fundamental difference between the two? If we go a little deeper into the matter, it appears that the differences which the "equalitarians" want removed are after all only the *artificial* differences, and that the immediate object of their removal is the free development of women; while, on the other hand, the chief object of the different arrangements which the Feminists want made for women and men seems to be a *real* as opposed to an *illusory* equality.

The authors of the notable book on "The Making of Women," which has recently been published, and which, we hope, is already in the hands of most readers of The Common Cause, are Feminists; but many who have believed themselves to be disciples of Equality pure and simple, might read the book without disagreement. In her illuminating chapter on "The Future of the Women's Movement," Miss Royden does, indeed, argue that the time for asserting the likeness of women and men has gone by. She says:—

"The leaders of the movement in its earlier stages, some forty or fifty years ago, emphasised, above all, the common humanity of women and men, and in doing so laid the foundation of all future building well and truly. But since men have always assumed that they were the norm, and alone really and wholly human, women have been obliged to seek to prove that they were not only equal to men but so exactly like them as to be able to do their best work and develop their best capacities under like conditions . . . Stuart and Hanoverian civilisation had to a paralysing degree over-emphasised the feminity of women, had denied them intellectual power, courage, public spirit, wisdom, and independence; and in doing this had only carried on and strengthened a tradition almost as old as what is called 'civilisation.' It was right and inevitable that the women thought the women's movement when it came should be a movement towards a greater emphasis on the humanity of women, and that in claiming a share in the liberty of men they should seem at least to be apeing them. It was an easy gibe. It had this amount of truth in it—that no one was concerned to prove the obvious, that women were different from men; every progressive desired and *needed* to show that they were very like them.

But now all this may be taken as proved. Woman, who could prove nothing by showing that she could do her own very necessary work, has convinced even the vanity of man by showing that she can do his. A woman who bore a child or many children, ran a household, and brought up a family fit and virtuous, was still only 'arrested man,' and a perpetual minor; but a woman who can clip tickets on a tramcar is recognised at once as a super-woman—in other words, a man. She has been a nurse for many years: this only qualified her for the status of angel. Now she is a doctor in a military hospital and takes an officer's salute, and, whether to rise to an angel or not, is buried with military honours."

Miss Royden goes on to argue that civilisation, which has so far been arranged mainly for the convenience of men and so as to favour efficiency of male work, should be arranged so that women also have the opportunity of doing their special work under the best conditions; and that if, as seems possible, the special excellences and defects of women's labour are different from the special excellences and defects of men's labour some compromise should be arrived at which will give the two sexes an equal chance of sharing and producing the best.

In the same way, Mrs. Burns argues that something more is required in the education of girls than an exact duplication of the education of boys. She says:—

"The struggle for the higher education, which was the first step in the feminist movement, aimed perhaps too much at the breaking down of barriers, and too little at setting up anything else, to have achieved the brilliant results which some of its pioneers foresaw. They looked at the education of boys and thought that it was good, and many of them were inclined to believe that if a duplicate could be arrived at, for girls, the emancipation of women would be complete. The system, with certain modifications, was tried; and it has not been altogether successful. It has failed partly because it was not an ideal system for boys, and partly because, as has already been suggested, it tended to emphasise rather than to meet some of the special difficulties which arises in the education of girls."

In discussing the remuneration of women, Miss Rathbone argues that the formula "equal pay for equal work" is no solution for the economic difficulties connected with women's work.

All the writers in this brilliant little book maintain or infer that the endowment of maternity is a necessary condition of full and free development for women, and this would, at first, seem to be contrary to the strict doctrine of equality, since no one has yet demanded the endowment of fatherhood.

But does equality really imply similarity? Has anybody ever really believed that women could only be equal to men by being like them? Will it not be admitted, even by "equalitarians," that in order to arrive at equality, we must not only break down barriers, but also build up conditions?

We want equal liberties—but *equal* liberties may imply *different* conditions, and the endowment of motherhood may be as urgently necessary a step towards economic equality as the right of free entry for women into the trades and professions that are still regarded as the exclusive inheritance of men.

One thing seems plain, and that is that we do not yet know how different, or how like, women are to men. *Some* differences and likenesses we do indeed know. We know that the natural facts of motherhood are different from those of fatherhood, and that, in this respect, the two sexes will always be unlike. We also know now, if we did not before, that in their love of country and their love of freeedom men and women resemble each other, and will probably continue to resemble each other as long as these two passions survive in the human race. But we do not know all the resemblances and all the differences, and until we have broken down the barriers and given, not *similar*, but *free* conditions to all we shall never know.

Perhaps the greatest safety will lie in our reverence for that individual freedom which social reformers are sometimes apt to overlook. The leaders of the "Women's Movement" in the past have not overlooked it, nor do the writers of the book before us overlook it; on the contrary, we feel their respect for it in every work that they write. An ancient proverb (which appears to be endorsed by the War Savings Committee) assures us that if we "look after the pence the pounds will look after themselves." It is an equally good half-truth that if we look after the rights of individuals, the rights of classes and sexes and nations will look after themselves. Women who have been trained through all the generations to look after the individual, will not forget to do so in politics, now that they are coming into them. As the recognition of the rights of Society at present tends to become as enormous as the expenditure of pounds, there is little danger that the other side of the truth will be forgotten either. The entry of women into politics will only redress the balance. If only all individuals are given free space and fresh air to develope in all will be well. We need not ask for special conditions for women, because every individual (whether she is a woman or whether he is a man) will have special conditions. Is not this the ultimate purpose of our movement as of all movements towards freedom, and does it look as if we should be able to stop our work for many generations to come? On the contrary, we must obviously brace ourselves for fresh efforts, and as part of the preparation for them we shall be wise to read "The Making of Women," and see how far we agree with the writers of it and how we differ from them, and why. Its authors all have the gift of provoking thought.

I. B. O'Malley.

* See "The Making of Women." Oxford Essays in Feminism. By A. Maude Royden, Ralph Rooper, Eleanor F. Rathbone, Elinor Burns, "The Round Table," and Victor Gollancz. Edited by Victor Gollancz. Published by George Allen and Unwin. 4s. 6d.

# Women's National Service.

## THE EXTENSION OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT.

### Recent Board of Trade Returns.

Nearly a million and a-half women have joined the ranks of the workers since the war, 1,392,000 of these directly replacing men. This makes a total of 4,700,000 women employed who are working for payment, not including those working in military, naval, and Red Cross hospitals (of whom, under the last head, there has been an increase equal to 38,000 full-time workers), or domestic servants.

The increase has been greatest, in proportion, in commerce and banking, 324,000 women having been added to the 496,000 employed in commerce in July, 1914, and 54,000 to the 9,500 employed in finance and banking.

In professions there has been an increase of 20,000 women since July, 1914, and 21,000 are directly replacing men. The Civil Service (apart from the Post Office) has drawn in 53,000 additional women (only 4,590 being employed in July, 1914), of whom 48,000 are replacing men; the Post Office employs an additional 45,000, and 51,000 women are now doing men's work; Services under local authorities employ 29,000 more women, exclusive of the tramways, which have added 16,000 to their staff; transport has absorbed 72,000 fresh women; and agriculture, 23,000—a smaller number than one would have expected, seeing that 80,000 were already employed in 1914.

Comparing the growth in the employment of women in the different quarters of this year, we find that between April and July the increase in the number of women employed was about 140,000. This is considerably less than the increase for the preceding quarter (182,000), but that was exceptional, being nearly double the increase from October, 1916, to January, 1917. The difference in the rate of growth in the two quarters of this year is mainly due to the changes in Government establishments. Between January and April the number of women employed in these establishments increased by 48,000, but between April and July the output changed somewhat in character, less of the work on which women are largely employed being produced.

There was also a marked check to the growth of the number of women employed in commerce, the increase having been 30,000 in the earlier, and 17,000 in the later quarter.

In industrial occupations, on the other hand, the numbers increased by 63,000 between April and July, as compared with 54,000 between January and April. The metal trade alone accounted for 40,000 of this increase, and the chemical trades for 2,000. There has, therefore, been a growth of 21,000 in all other trades, compared with only 5,000 in the preceding quarter, and an actual decrease between July, 1916, and October of that year, and again between October, 1916, and January, 1917. Thus the position of industry, apart from the munition trades, has changed decidedly for the better during these last months.

## MORE WORKERS WANTED.

As a means of recruiting more women munition workers an exhibition was opened on Monday at the Whitworth Institute, Manchester. Many more workers are wanted, and an appeal is being made to especially the middle-class women. Part of the exhibition shows what is being done in the instructional factories and technical schools, where new recruits receive their first training.

The most striking section of the exhibition is that which shows the parts of engines for aircraft, and contains also a completed Clerget engine. There are very few of the intricate and delicate processes necessary to the manufacture of these engines which women are not doing, and it was stated on Monday by Mr. Ben Morgan, the technical adviser to the Ministry, that it is possible to-day to produce an aeroplane entirely by the labour of women. The gun section has some very fine work in it, and from among many interesting things exhibited are the optical instruments and the glassware used in medical and surgical practice, the latter a German monopoly before the war.

Women are still wanted for the W.A.A.C. They are rapidly relieving men in all sorts of capacities in the base camps in France and on the lines of communication, as well as at home. Each large centre or district in which members of the Women's Army are working has its Area Controller, assisted by deputy controllers, and each unit is under an administrator, who usually has several assistants.

We understand that some hundreds of girls are to be employed in the registration work connected with the sugar ticket system, for persons moving about the country, their pay beginning with £1 to £1 1s. a week. Applications must be made through the Labour Exchanges. The girls are to receive instruction in various subjects, in order to prevent any interruption in their education and to fit them for employment at the end of their service with the Department.

# V.A.D.

The difficulties in the organisation of the V.A.D.s, which have led to the resignation of the Commandant-in-Chief, Dame Katherine Furse, present two points of deep interest to women. The principle that the welfare of large bodies of women workers should be in the hands of women is now increasingly recognised, and the fact that the detailed control of such matters as selection, discipline, and administration in those bands of women organised to work with the Army and Navy can only be carried out by the women officers is one that follows inevitably from it. Voluntary Aid Detachments, in attempting to manage their somewhat difficult problems by a Central Joint Committee composed almost entirely of men, and through men administrators, have before them a perfectly impossible task, and when the Commandant-in-Chief learnt that, in spite of the fact that she had been asked "to undertake the whole charge of the women V.A.D.s in England and Wales and Ulster for the period of the war," she was forbidden even to receive complaints from members of the V.A.D.s, and that neither she nor her women officers were granted any vestige of control over them once they had been enlisted, it is hardly surprising that she found the position untenable.

We deplore the loss of Dame Katherine Furse from this most necessary organisation, and even more we deplore the shortsighted policy which has been adopted by the Joint V.A.D. Committee which has made it necessary.

The second point of difficulty is no less fundamental. Within the last few months the rapid and successful development of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps has proved that not only to the wounded soldiers, but also to the active Army, women can render essential auxiliary service. The existence, side by side, of the W.A.A.C. and of the General Service section of the V.A.D.s for military hospitals, working at the same rates of pay and on somewhat similar terms of service, but recruiting in competition to each other, and under the control of different organisations, is an obvious waste and confusion. Moreover, the fact that the W.A.A.C., which is under the War Office, is officered by its own women, while the V.A.D.s are not, gives rise to unnecessary discontent and friction.

Dame Katherine Furse, in desiring the amalgamation of these two organisations, has with her the support of all those concerned with the recruiting and organising of this particular branch of women's labour, and it is the fact that, in this instance, women who want to work together are being prevented from doing so, to the nation's loss.

It is rumoured that an effort will be made to co-ordinate all the women now working for the Government, in whatever capacity, into one vast department. Should this materialise, we can only trust that the obsolete fashion of controlling women by men will be abandoned. Such a department would have innumerable difficulties, but if it were established and were able to put into uniform the many thousands of women now working for the Government, it would at least do this, that it would put a stop to the unjust and exasperating statements that women are not coming forward to help their country.

R. S.

## A WOMEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The need for women's advice on questions relating to women's work is being more widely realised. At the request of the Ministry of Munitions, a Women's Trade Union Advisory Committee has been formed consisting of representatives of the trade unions which comprise women members. It is to be similar to the Committee set up by Mr. Churchill some months ago to advise on matters concerning men's work, and all questions affecting the employment of women on the production of munitions are to be referred to it; but its work will not overlap with that of the Women's Wages Tribunal already formed.

The Women's Advisory Committee is now urging on the Ministry the need of consolidating the many regulations concerning women munition workers' wages and conditions into one simple order. At present the multiplicity of orders and regulations leads to considerable confusion and uncertainty. Another important point relates to the payment of women who are doing "women's work." Women engaged on men's work are differentiated in payment according to the class of work done, but no such distinctions are made on women's work, although it varies greatly in quality and importance. The Committee asks for the grading of women's work in the same way that men's work is graded.

## WOMEN'S SERVICE APPEAL.

£100 has been promised to the Women's Service Bureau if £500 more can be raised within the month, and readers of The Common Cause are reminded that the need for help is urgent and immediate.

The demand for trained and competent women was never greater than now, but an increased demand does not produce trained and competent women. They need advice and help before the supply can be adequately adjusted to the nation's needs.

To those who are prevented by circumstances from actively serving their country, we would point out that there is one absolutely essential service which requires neither strength nor skill nor training, and that is to add to the funds available for this truly constructive purpose. No matter how small an amount it will be gladly welcomed, especially if it comes quickly.

Donations should be sent to the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, London Society for Women's Suffrage, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

## WOMEN LENS MAKERS.

An article in The Common Cause of October 26th, dealing with optical lens making as a career for women, refers to the free training for this work offered by the Ministry of Munitions. The conditions under which approved students may obtain such tuition have now been revised. The maintenance grant during the period of training has been revised to 25s. a week in the case of women over 18, and to 15s. a week in the case of those under 18. In both instances, the first fortnight is regarded as a probationary period and during that time 10s. a week is paid. If the student completes her course satisfactorily, she will receive the difference between the first fortnight's grant and the normal rates, before she leaves to take up work in a factory. She will then obtain wages from the time of entry, and, six months from the commencement of her training, should be capable of earning at least 7d. per hour. As a matter of fact, instances come to hand where girls trained at the school earn, after six months, £2 to £2 5s. a week.

Women between 18 and 30, of good physique and endowed with the gifts of patience and conscientiousness, can at present serve their country in no better way than in the production of the essential glasses for optical instruments. They should apply to the Director, Optical Munitions Training School, Northampton Polytechnic Institute, 280, John Street, London, E.C.1.

## NEWS FROM CANADA.

### Nationality of Married Women.

The Canadian Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, in outlining the policy of his Government before the General Election, makes an important statement on the nationality of married women. It is included in his long programme as the third item, which reads as follows :—

"The extension of the franchise to all women, with suitable provision for enabling married women to determine their nationality and to obtain naturalisation notwithstanding marriage."

An article in our issue of September 21st drew attention to the claim of the Australian women to certain rights of nationality independently of their husbands which had been, in part, conceded by the authorities. If Canada definitely brings in legislation giving married women the right to independent naturalisation, it will mean the amendment of the married woman section of the Naturalisation Act of 1914, which was adopted then in Canada in order to bring the Dominion into line with the United Kingdom British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act of the same year.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the proposal of Prime Minister Borden when it is remembered that the Imperial War Conference of the British Empire at its meeting in London this year adopted a resolution on the desirability of having uniform nationality laws throughout the Empire; this promise will be an encouragement to women in other parts of the Empire to urge their respective governments to bring in uniformity on the lines promised in Canada rather than a uniformity law on the submerging of the nationality of a married woman in that of her husband.

(*Signed*) Chrystal MacMillan.

## THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN VANCOUVER.

At the annual meeting of the Women's New Era League, held last month in Vancouver, the President, Mrs. J. A. Clark, gave an outline of the aims and ambitions of the League, and explained the work it had done in the past.

It was decided that the activities at the League should be divided, among other things, towards securing a public defender for women in the courts, the restriction of the narcotic drug traffic, the amendment of the criminal code for the better protection of young girls, and the adoption of modern methods in penalising delinquent women.

There is no doubt that the "New Era League" will be affiliated with the British Dominions Women's Suffrage Union very shortly, and it is hoped that this affiliation will include all the Women's Suffrage and other societies in Vancouver and eventually, perhaps, in British Columbia.

## LUNCH TO LIEUTENANT ROBERTA MACADAMS.

On November 19th, the British Dominions Women's Suffrage Union entertained Lieutenant Roberta MacAdams of the Alberta Legislature at luncheon at the the Ashburton Restaurant in Red Lion Square, and had the pleasure of congratulating her on her election, and, through her, the Province of Alberta and the Canadian soldiers and nurses whom she will represent in its legislature.

Miss Evelyn Sharpe, Editor of *Votes for Women*, who was to have taken the chair, was unfortunately prevented from doing so by illness, and Miss Sheepshanks, Editor of *Jus Suffragii* therefore presided and expressed the pleasure that Suffragists feel at Miss MacAdams' election and their certainty that it will have a favourable effect on the Women's Cause, not only in Canada and in the British Empire, but all over the world. In replying Miss MacAdams said that she had won her election by *not* making speeches. She did, however, make a very charming little speech, saying that the soldiers had voted not so much for her, personally, as for *the Sister* (these words now mean a great deal to the men who are serving) and that she owed her election not only to them but to the work of women everywhere.

Mrs. Fawcett spoke of the warm pleasure that it gave Suffragists here to know that this had been the case. She said that in Great Britain we had had a long, hard struggle; in Canada all had gone happily forward with hardly any struggle at all. Not so very long ago she had heard the Premier of a Canadian province say that in Canada they had hardly *heard* of Women's Suffrage, she had told him they *soon would*, and now they had heard of it to some purpose.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence also made a short speech. In most of the speeches and in the conversation among the guests, frequent references were made not only to our own hopes of having Women's Suffrage almost immediately in this country, but to the magnificent victory in New York, which has brought good cheer to Suffragists on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Hostesses on this occasion were Miss Margaret Hodge, Hon. Press Secretary, B.D.W.S.U., Miss Harriet C. Newcomb, Hon. Secretary, B.D.W.S.U., and among those who had the pleasure of meeting Miss MacAdams were: From Canada: Lady Perley, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Adamson, Miss Sullivan, John Kidman, Esq. From Australia: Mrs. Bage, Miss Sharland, Miss Elliott. From New Zealand: Mrs. F. Waldegrave, Miss E. L. C. Watson. From South Africa: Miss Brenda Fairbridge, Miss Ogilvie. From the International Women's Suffrage Alliance: Miss Sheepshanks, Editor, *Jus Suffragii*, Mrs. Coit, Miss Chrystal Macmillan. From the N.U.W.S.S.: Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D., President, Miss Agnes Garrett, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Hon. Parliamentary Secretary, Miss O'Malley, Acting Editor, The Common Cause. From United Suffragists: Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs Gould, Miss Brewster, Mrs. and Miss Binnie. From Women's Freedom League: Miss Nina Boyle, Dr. Knight, Miss Underwood, Miss A. A. Smith, Editor, *The Vote*, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Holman, Mrs. Auerbach, Miss Auerbach, Miss Holmes. From the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society: Miss L. de Alberti, Editor, *Catholic Suffragist*.


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## The New Citizens.

It is one of the greatest signs of health and vitality in the nation that, at a time when weaker folk might be weighed down with anxiety and unable to free their minds from a present full of horror and battle, there are everywhere to be found men and women who, looking beyond the distress and darkness of to-day, keep steadily in sight a future which they are resolved shall be very different from the past, and who are now laying the foundations of the city which they hope to build in a pleasanter land than any which has yet been seen on earth.

Among other progressive movements, the Women's Movement, because of its strength and vitality, far from dying down with the approach of a victory in Parliament, looks forward to a future in which the work for which some women had been preparing for many years before the war, and the importance of which, during the last three years, has become clear to the great majority of women in this country, may at length be carried out unhampered by the bonds which hindered it in the past.

Although democracy to-day welcomes women in professions and occupations from which they had been jealously excluded in the past, and the State, once reluctant to allow them liberty to serve as they would, now gratefully acknowledges that their multiplied functions are its support and safeguard, yet suffragists, who alone have kept this consummation steadily in view, cannot feel that their task is yet accomplished. There are still many inequalities waiting for redress, many interests to be safeguarded against forces of reaction; positions once gained must be retained, and above all, the newly-awakened sense of citizenship must be kept alive and stimulated in the hearts of the women citizens. How can these aims, dear to the hearts of all progressive women, be best attained? On the one hand, it may seem wise to limit the efforts of suffrage societies to work for purely feminist objects of a limited character, and to promoting further sex legislation in Parliament; on the other, it may be best for the future interests of the State to devote time and energy at first chiefly to the training of the newly-made citizens. There is much to be said for both points of view, and they may not be found to be incompatible. Concentration is good, and likely to gain its objects quickly, a deep and narrow stream has more force than a wide and shallow river. Yet expansion and growth are the surest signs of life, and strict limitations may leave out just those people who most need education and training towards a wider outlook. Those who have worked so long to obtain the vote are perhaps best fitted to train the voters. A great responsibility rests on those who have laboured for freedom, the responsibility of showing worthy fruits of liberty. If the country is to advance in the future more rapidly than it has done in the past, it must have citizens who are worthy of their calling. The new voters must learn that a vote is a trust, not to be sold for a glass of beer or a free ride in a motor-car, not to be given or withheld from prejudice, for the sake of petty interests, or, worse still, from fear of employer or landlord, but the share which falls to each individual in the directing and governing of the greatest commonwealth on earth.

Wire-pullers, runners of the party machines, lie in wait for the new electors; those who in the past were either opponents of women's suffrage or indifferent to it will be in keen competition to shepherd the women into the old paths; if all these people are first in the field they may delay reform and crush out the new life which is already germinating. Only education and light can successfully oppose such forces as these; it is the business of suffragists to work for both.

One further point remains for consideration. Women, owing to their limited opportunities in the past, have leeway to make up before they stand level with men as regards citizenship. But the men's standard is, unfortunately, not a high one. It is

greatly to be hoped that, in the course of the next few years, owing to their greater quickness, adaptability, and faculty for organisation, the women voters will have passed that standard and have attained a much higher one. Now it has been the chief mistake of men in the past, and it has been at the bottom of most of the troubles in the world, that they have forgotten the existence of women. Let us hope that this mistake will not be repeated by women in the future. Though the streams may still flow apart for awhile, their eventual meeting must be the object to be kept in view, a league of women citizens must become a league of all citizens, a society for women's liberties must grow into a society for the liberties of the race; only thus can we attain to the ideal state.

V. Eustace.

# The Economics of the Endowment of Motherhood.—I.

It may not be out of place, in view of discussions which have raged during the past few weeks in the columns of The Common Cause, to lift the question of the Endowment of Motherhood momentarily on to an impersonal and abstract plane of economic generalisation, and to consider broadly what manner of change it is going to introduce into our modern social structure. The process is a useful one, not merely because it constitutes a healthy mental gymnastic, but because it serves to throw into proportion some of the wider problems connected with the scheme of State endowment. Let us begin therefore by assuming that the Endowment of Motherhood implies the adequate maintenance, by means of direct State payment of the mother, of all children born in the United Kingdom, from the offspring of a duke to the offspring of a docker. Having done this, by a stretch of imagination large or small according to the temperament of the reader, let us consider how the present distribution of wealth is going to be affected.

If so glaring a platitude may be permitted, we might start with the assertion that all inhabitants of the United Kingdom are dependent for the satisfaction of their bodily needs, upon the material wealth produced year after year, by the labour of such of the population as work, assisted by the capital of such of the population as have saved or inherited. To this of course we must add imported goods representing interest on past foreign investments, and subtract goods withdrawn from consumption for purposes of future production at home or abroad. And of course it must be remembered that much of what is produced in the United Kingdom is exchanged for the goods of other countries and therefore reaches the consumer by a circuitous route.

When we come to consider the way in which this material wealth is divided, we find ourselves face to face with the results of our historical development. The mass of capital, whose existence renders the labour of working humanity productive enough to support a vast and partially idle population, might conceivably have been accumulated in the hands of the Government; it might conceivably have remained in the hands of organised manual workers. As a matter of actual fact it has drifted, like land, into the possession of a comparatively small section of the population, who are thereby enabled to claim a share of the national output in return for the loan of it. It may be said therefore that the national income of material wealth, is roughly divided, by means of a peculiarly intricate process of individual bargaining, between a large number of manual workers and paid organisers of industry who receive their share in the form of wages per week or salaries per year, and a comparatively small number of property owners who receive their share in the form of profit, rent, or interest, according as they may chose to manage their own wealth or entrust its management to other people in return for an annual payment.

Now the bulk of such material wealth as we produce for the direct or indirect support of the population is produced by men; and the organisation of its production by actual owners of capital or by their salaried agents may be described as a male monopoly. In fact we may say broadly that it is only in a comparatively few grades of actual labour, or as quiescent owners of capital, that women play any part at all in the production of material wealth. Their main, though not of course their exclusive, contribution to the common weal consists in the bearing and rearing of children. The work of production and the work of reproduction are regarded as incompatible, and the latter is regarded as the vital function of the woman. But in order to perform it she must be supported; she must receive a due share of that national income which is produced by the labour and organisation of men, and which is divided as aforesaid between workers and property owners. The way in which this is actually done is so universal, of such ancient origin, that we are apt to regard it as an inevitable and vital fact of nature. Even so do some persons regard the existing private ownership of land and capital. In fine, the vast majority of women engaged in the work of child-bearing and child-rearing, with the exception of a fortunate minority of quiescent female capitalists, are dependent for their share of the national income upon the share commanded by the men who happen to have made themselves individually responsible for them by marriage. To quote Miss Eleanor Rathbone, the man's wages "are the channel by which the community, indirectly and only half-consciously, pays for the continuance of its own existence and the rearing of fresh generations." And this brings us at last to the fundamental question—is such a method of payment satisfactory, and if not, is there any practicable way out of it?

To the first part of the question it is almost impossible not to return a decided negative. It is not satisfactory. Psychologically it is disastrous, economically it is absurd. Psychologically it tends to depreciate public realisation of the national importance of the service which the woman performs for society. There are few men who will not acquiesce reverently in all that can be said about the dignity of motherhood, and yet who can doubt that the working-woman would be a healthier specimen, and the rate of infant mortality a less appalling consideration, if some of those special attentions which a grateful nation bestows on the wounded soldier were extended to the working mothers? How many rich men devote their surplus residences to the entertainment of maternity convalescents or put their motor-cars at the disposal of Queen Charlotte's Hospital? Without a shadow of doubt the present indiscriminate and fortuitous method of assigning to married women their share of the national wealth has depreciated public estimation of their service in a society accustomed to connect genuine value with direct payment. They are regarded as appendages to the man by whom they are maintained, and the significance of the independent national service which they perform is lost sight of. So it happens that in a national register they find themselves classed as "unoccupied."

But the above considerations by no means complete our indictment of present conditions. Indeed, many persons might be prepared to swallow the indignity, if the thing worked fairly well in practice and provided some sort of guarantee that the material needs of the woman as mother were adequately met. After all, how many women give a thought to the sinister origin of the wedding-ring? The present system, however, constitutes something more than an indignity; its ill-effects are more tangible and more direct than those described above. It provides, in fact, for the payment or maintenance (whichever we may like to call it) of the mother, in proportion neither to her needs nor to the value of her services to society. The mother of six potentially healthy children may receive considerably less material wealth than the mother of one mentally defective, not because her needs are less, nor because her service to society is less, nor because her effort is less, but, forsooth, because the economic value of her husband's services as dock labourer happens to be less than the economic value of those of the other lady's husband as first division civil servant. The concrete result is that the six potentially healthy children have under such circumstances, a slender chance of remaining healthy, even if they succeed in being born healthy. The system is not merely illogical, it is actually destructive of life and efficiency.

Mary Stocks.

*(To be continued.)*

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*[The following articles on the subject of pensions for mothers or for children have already been published in* The Common Cause: — *"The State, the Mother, and the Child," by M. Thoday, August 24th; "The State Endowment of Maternity," by Mary Stocks, September 21st and September 28th; "State Endowment of Motherhood," by A. Maude Royden, October 19th; "Child Pensions," by Lilian Dawson, October 26th; "Motherhood Endowment. Do not make the Poor Widow Wait," by the Countess of Selborne, November 2nd; and "The Endowment of Motherhood," by A. Lamont, B.Sc., November 16th.*

**The Common Cause** *takes no responsibility for the opinions expressed in these articles but gives space for the subject to be thoroughly discussed.]*

# Correspondence.

*[Letters for publication must be received by first post on Monday.]*

## SALARIES FOR SECONDARY TEACHERS.

Madam,—I should like to call the attention of your readers to the new scale of salaries for teachers in secondary schools recently issued by the London County Council.

Under the present scale the rate of pay of an assistant master rises to £300 a year, that of an assistant mistress to £220; in cases of special responsibility a master will receive £350, a mistress £250. That is to say, a woman will be paid from £80-£100 less for doing the same work, requiring the same qualifications. Under the new scale the highest rate of pay of a master varies from £400-£450, of a mistress from £270-£300; the inequality of pay has therefore been increased from £80-£100 to £130-£150 a year. The maximum salary of a head-mistress of a girls' school of 600 girls is £450—the same as that of an assistant master.

What are the motives governing the London County Council in this decision? They evidently consider that the work of girls' schools is of the same importance as that of boys, since the hours of work and the qualifications demanded are the same.

There is only one conclusion possible. The London County Council consider that the laws which regulate the salaries of teachers are the same as the laws that regulate the prices of foodstuffs or any other commodity—the price of an article depends, not upon its value, but upon its scarcity. The number of men available after the war will be small—therefore they are to be offered inducements to enter the teaching profession; women will be plentiful, therefore it is not important to consider their interests. At a time when Mr. Fisher, by his courage and enthusiasm, is bringing education to its true place in the eyes of the nation, at a time when teachers are realising with greater intensity that their work is not merely a matter of wage-earning, women are told that the devotion and idealism that they bring to their profession are plentiful and cheap. We did not hope yet for the justice of equal pay for equal work; we did not expect that the injustice already existing would not be increased.

I do not propose to criticise the scheme further but it would be well for any girl who is considering entering the teaching profession to reflect that after a university course and a year's professional training she will be offered a wage of £120, upon which, under the present rate of prices, she will be unable to support herself adequately. Under these conditions the London County Council still confidently hope to obtain, in their own phrase, "the pick of the teachers of the country." The fulfilment of this hope will depend upon the degree of enlightenment as regards women's work existing among provincial education committees.

Marion Arden Burgess.

## CONTROVERSY.

Madam,—I should like to congratulate you on opening your columns to controversy by publishing the article on "The State Endowment of Motherhood," by A. Lamont. Her views on the question are not altogether mine, and I think what she is deprecating is a much wider application of the proposed reform than is advocated by most of your readers; but, in any case, full and free discussion is to be desired.

I am, perhaps, in a minority in deploring the rigorous suppression of free speech and writing which has increasingly characterised our public life during the war, to which tendency our women's papers have been no exception, and which, in my opinion, has greatly affected their interest and usefulness. I believe in controversy, both as a discipline and a liberal education; for "He who knows only his own side of the case, knows little of that."

Especially in such an organisation as our National Union, which is composed of members of every shade of opinion, united only on the one subject of the emancipation of our sex, is it desirable to admit and encourage free exchange of ideas. I can conceive no better training for us as prospective politicians and voters than learning to formulate and express our own views with reasonable persuasiveness, and to consider and criticise those of opponents with tolerance and courtesy.

I trust their plea may be supported by others, and that the new departure will be given every chance to infuse fresh vitality into our paper.

Catherine C. Osler.

## THE ENDOWMENT OF MOTHERHOOD.

Madam,—Is each new birth a service to the State? That is the question. Educated people for the most part reply to that question in its personal application in the affirmative; for to them the birth of a child implies a decision made in the light of the pertinent financial, physical, and moral considerations. And few persons will be found to deny that that power of decision is the foundation of responsible parentage. The question then arises whether those parents whose homes and families it is intended should benefit by the endowment of motherhood, have that power of decision. If they have, it is obvious from the poorer streets of every town in Great Britain that their standard of the financial, physical, and moral environment suited to a newly-born child is not one for the endowment of which many of us would care to be responsible. If they have not that power of decision, then to every married woman who may aspire to endowed motherhood should surely be given the knowledge which alone can give that power.

J. C.

Madam,—I must express the gratitude of myself and several other readers of The Common Cause to Mrs. Lamont for so ably setting forth the counter-plea on the Endowment of Motherhood. In the tremendous development of all nations after the war Great Britain will not hold a foremost place if we encourage the reproduction of people of unsound heredity and low moral character. It is the quality of the nation not the quantity that we must increase. Why not pension mothers who contribute efficient citizens? They will then be less tempted to set their children to wage earning at the earliest opportunity.

K. H. Smith.

Madam,—May I add one further argument to those which have already appeared in The Common Cause in favour of the endowment of maternity? It is that such endowment, by ensuring to mothers and children at least the absolute necessaries of subsistence, would give to men freedom to develop their individual gifts and capacities in the service of the community as a whole and to follow the higher dictates of conscience without being faced by the prospect of resulting serious economic hardship to others. I think almost everyone will admit that marriage does, under present conditions, make economic claims on a man which tend to push the interests of the community, and of his own self-development and individual conscience, far into the background. This fact is perhaps not *consciously* realised by most men and women, but it is inherent, none the less, in the present economic conditions attaching to marriage. It is, of course, more obviously illustrated, as are all the defects of our social system, among the poor, where the case of the man who is unable to stand out for a better job and better pay because he could not let his wife and children starve during the (perhaps comparatively few) weeks of waiting is so drearily familiar. I, for my part, shall never forget my bitterness of heart as a woman when in one of the great dock strikes; in which men I knew took part, the workers, who had stood out for a matter of fair justice and self-respect, were obliged to slink back like beaten dogs to the old conditions because of the deadly weapon which the employers could and deliberately did wield—not against the men themselves, but against the women and children. And the working man has his counterpart among men of the professional, artistic, and commercial classes, though here the disability is more obviously spiritual than economic.

I am glad to think the time has come when women are too jealous for the freedom and honour of their men, as well as for their own self-respect, to feel they can leave any effort unmade to get such an extraordinarily *uncivilised* state of things remedied.

Margery Chettle.

## A HOPEFUL POLICY.

Madam,—When criticising Clause III. (the "Detention Clause") of the new Criminal Law Amendment Bill, I have often been pulled up sharply by the straight question; "How then do you propose to deal with youthful prostitutes?" The question is at present one of the most difficult to answer at all satisfactorily. There is, however, one reply which, I feel sure, many of us would thankfully make and that is: "We will do all in our power to prevent girls ever becoming prostitutes." It is because I do not think that we women are doing all we can in this most important direction that I am writing these lines to tell others about a really valuable bit of work which is being carried on under serious disabilities for lack of funds.

Some three years ago the Southwark Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work initiated a new development in response to a long-felt need, one of the saddest needs, surely, of the age. That Committee had realised that a special worker was required to reclaim and build up anew the little lives which even in their early years had been morally tainted or physically infected. And so in the autumn of 1914 the Children's Work Committee was formed and a specially-trained Worker was appointed to work in the districts of Battersea and Lambeth. The result was so markedly successful that a second worker was appointed in the following spring (1915) for Camberwell and Greenwich, whilst work of a similiar character is being carried on now in Fulham, and is shortly to be started in Islington and in Liverpool. The work falls roughly into three categories, *viz.*, work among

(1.) Children who have been criminally assaulted;
(2.) Children suffering from some specific diseases; and
(3.) Children with bad habits and immoral tendencies.

The main work is among little girls, though boys have a part in it also. So far the experience of Workers is that the little girls always seem to have been wronged by men or youths; and, as is well known, it is these little girls, robbed of much we hold precious in childhood, who grow up times without number to become a menace to the nation. Co-operation with the Care Committee Organisers of the L.C.C. has been a marked feature of the scheme so that action can be taken quickly when necessary. To deal adequately with such cases requires much detailed and careful work and supervision, much wisdom and tender sympathy. But the tragedy is that though the labourer is worthy of her hire, the work is grievously crippled for lack of funds and the Committee are never free from acute anxiety as to obtain the very moderate salaries of the workers. In venturing to plead for help, I do so not only on behalf of the children themselves but also for the many who might be led astray by them if their lives were left to develop on wrong lines. Here is a definite way of stopping the definite manufacture of prostitutes. Will you help?

Donations and subscriptions for the work in South London may be sent to Miss Hilda Norris, 125, Kennington Road, Lambeth, S.E. 11.

Evaline Hutchinson.

**WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE**

**A PUBLIC MEETING**
will be held in
**CHARING CROSS HALLS (GLASGOW)**
Sauchiehall Street.
***on Wednesday, Dec. 5th at 8 o'clock***
**Speaker: MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.**
**Chair: MRS. CROSTHWAITE.**
**Subject: THE VOTE—HOW WILL WOMEN USE IT?**
**QUESTIONS INVITED. SILVER COLLECTION.**

**SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.**

# Notes from Headquarters.

**The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.**
*President*: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

*Hon. Secretaries:*
MISS VIOLET EUSTACE.
MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary)
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).

*Hon. Treasurer:*
MRS. AUERBACH.
*Secretary:*
MISS EDITH STOPFORD.

*Offices*: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless 'phone, London. Telephone—4673 Vic.

## Appreciation of Mrs. Osler.

Suffragists all over the country will learn with regret that Mrs. Osler will not be able to seek re-election to the Executive Committee of the N.U.W.S.S. at its next Council Meeting.

Mrs. Osler's work for Suffrage, and for all women's causes, is only fully known to those who have seen the steady and undaunted fight she has waged through long years in Birmingham and the Midlands.

Without haste, and without rest, ever watchful of opportunity, and resourceful in use of it, Mrs. Osler has won an influence and an authority which have greatly advanced her cause.

Her colleagues on the Committee are glad that she was with them at the time of their triumph in the House of Commons, and hope that in a few weeks' time she will celebrate with them the fulfilment of long-deferred hopes when the Electoral Reform Bill, having survived all the changes and chances of its course, becomes an Act.

Readers of THE COMMON CAUSE will see that Mrs. Osler is at work already on the new cause—Education in the use of the vote.

We understand that Mrs. Osler's friends in Birmingham are making her a presentation, in which we are sure that her many Suffrage friends elsewhere would like to share.

At her friends' request, Mrs. Osler has consented to have a portrait of herself painted, which, they hope, will find a permanent home in some public building in Birmingham. Many old opponents of Mrs. Osler are joining heartily in the presentation, out of their profound respect and affection for her personally. If the funds subscribed allow of it, a prize or scholarship for women students will be founded in connection with Birmingham University.

Donations may be sent to Mrs. Ring, 20, Easy Row, Birmingham.

## The 1917 Franchise Fund.

The response to Mrs. Fawcett's appeal continues to be good. Over £800 has now been received.

We hope that friends who have not yet given will be encouraged by the good results of N.U.W.S.S. work for the Married Women's Local Government vote to send something now.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Already acknowledged ... | 382 | 14 | 9 |
| Miss E. Robinson ... | | 10 | 6 |
| Miss Lucy C. Kempson ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. Alice D. Vickery ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Vera M. Allfrey ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss B. E. Allfrey ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. A. J. Webbe ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. A. E. Fox ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. A. S. Ruffell ... | | 2 | 0 |
| The Misses Carryer ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dr. A. E. and Miss S. S. Clark... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. G. Sherbrooke Walker ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. H. S. Chapman ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Agnes Morris ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. M. B. Samson ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Sarah Booth ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Alice T. Glyde ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss Mary Payne ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. C. Thompson ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss C. F. Fellowes ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Mis Mabel C. Tothill ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Osmaston ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mrs. Wills ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Dr. G. Rome Hall ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Miriam Marston ... | | 2 | 8 |
| Miss M. F. Basden... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. M. K. Richardson ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss K. F. Jones ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Hans Renold ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Hodgson ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. A. M. Frere ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Louise Brunner ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Irene P. Prestwich ... | | 10 | 6 |
| Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Crickmay ... | | 7 | 0 |
| Mrs. Crook ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. E. Upton ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss L. Coats ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Stocks ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Lady Wright ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss H. J. Hartle ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss E. J. Mann ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Hatton Toye ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Todhunter ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Rose E. Denny ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss M. C. Albright ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. M. C. Edwards ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. Marion S. Linton ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. L. L. Morse ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. George Cadbury ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mrs. C. E. Berridge ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Mary Slee ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Miss M. A. Greswell ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| The Hon. Mrs. Bernard James | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. D. Garrett ... | | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. D. Barnard Davis ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Mabel Cross ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Beaumont Thomas and Miss E. Beaumont | | 10 | 0 |
| Lady Bellby ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. F. Merrifield ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mrs. Robie Uniacke ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Maynard ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Edwin Gray ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. M. Eyres ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss Mary Smyth ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Heitland ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mrs. H. Hogg ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mrs. Hess ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | £586 | 4 | 3 |

### REMOVAL OF HEADQUARTERS AND OF "THE COMMON CAUSE."

The offices of the National Union and of THE COMMON CAUSE are being taken over by the Government, and fresh quarters must be found as soon as possible. We hope to announce our new address next week.

## Deputations on the Municipal Franchise of Women.

On Wednesday, November 14th, influential deputations were received by the Home Secretary (the Right Hon. Sir George Cave, M.P.), which conveyed to him the views of the Parliamentary Labour Party, the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations, various important women's societies, and women of standing in the country, on the position of married women with regard to the Local Government Franchise.

In introducing the first deputation, MR. W. ADAMSON (representing the Labour Party), after reminding Sir George Cave that the matter had been very fully and sympathetically discussed on the Committee Stage of the Representation of the People Bill, explained that the deputation thought it wise to come along before the Report stage of the Bill was reached, in order to give him the women's point of view concerning the matter.

DR. MARION PHILLIPS, speaking on behalf of the Standing Joint Committee, stated that what they were asking was that husband and wife should be qualified from occupation of the same premises, in order to secure that the ordinary married woman should have a vote in local government affairs. She thought that many people on all sides in politics had a very sympathetic feeling towards the women in local government, and desired to see the influence of the mother and the wife brought to bear upon the problems that affect our towns and our rural districts. She feared that under the new Bill these women would not have any effective power in these matters, and that the vote would be left to the section of women who now have municipal votes, whose indifference was well known to all those who had had experience of local elections.

MISS CHARLES, representing the National Federation of Women Workers, and the Women's Trade Union League, spoke of the special needs of the married women engaged in munition work, and their interest in such matters as the provision of *crèches* by employers and municipalities. She also drew attention to the result of the ballot taken by her Federation on the question of political action.

MRS. BAKER, speaking on behalf of the Women's Labour League and the Women's Co-operative Guild, pointed out that the women who were most keenly interested in matters connected with the local government franchise had not hitherto been able to give effect to their views. The women on the local government register were mostly elderly widows, who had got past taking an interest in things with which they had not been familiar in their younger days, the younger widows having in many cases had to accept Poor Law relief, and thereby been crossed off the register.

MR. J. E. SUTTON assured the Home Secretary of the sympathy of the Labour Party towards the movement, and was sure that, provided it did not jeopardise the present Bill, the granting of the concession asked for would be a blessing for which posterity would be grateful.

MRS. FAWCETT, introducing representatives of a group of Women's Societies, spoke of the cordial support which they had always given to the amendment, and their earnest hope that the Home Secretary might be able to extend his support to it at the Report stage of the Bill. Two societies represented there to-day were the Women's Local Government Society, which was instrumental in getting an extension of the civil liberties of women in the shape of the Women's Qualification Local Government Bill, 1907, and the Women's Municipal Party. Among other ladies there were Miss Eleanor Rathbone, member of the Liverpool City Council, whom she regarded as the real author of the amendment, the Countess of Selborne, Lady Henry Somerset, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, and Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, President of the National Union of Women Workers.

Finally, there was the N.U.W.S.S., represented by herself and Mrs. Oliver Strachey, whose 500 societies, scattered up and down the length and breadth of the land, all gave their most hearty support to the amendment.

MRS. OGILVIE GORDON (President of the National Union of Women Workers) urged the extension of the municipal franchise to married women of twenty-one and upwards.

MISS RATHBONE said that to enfranchise a woman politically without extending a similar franchise to her municipally, was like giving her the heart, but not the legs and arms. Most women working on local authorities were deeply engaged in practical work connected with War Savings, Food Control, and War Pensions Committees, and did not want to continue to act the part of the importunate widow.

In his reply, the Home Secretary thanked the deputation for putting their views before him so clearly and concisely, and told them that he had received a large number of communications from all parts of the country supporting those views. He recognised that both inside and outside the House of Commons there was a large body of opinion in their favour. At the same time he could not be expected to give them that day an answer to the request which had been put forward, or even to express his personal view with regard to it, because it was a matter for Parliament to decide. While admitting the validity of the arguments which had been brought forward in support of the amendment, he pointed out that very important considerations had to be weighed on the other side. They were not in the Bill proposing to equalise the Parliamentary and municipal franchise for men, and therefore there was nothing anomalous in leaving for consideration the question of the municipal vote for women. The amendment, by giving the municipal franchise to women of twenty-one would bring in a much larger number of women to vote for local bodies than would be permitted by the Bill to vote for Parliament. Having given them a clear indication that he could not hold out any definite expectation of being able to give the support of the Government to the proposal, he added that it appeared to him deserving of the very careful consideration of the House.

## "COMMON CAUSE" HUT IN FRANCE.

Our readers have already completed the fund for our first Hut in France, and subscriptions are coming in so well that we hope soon to name another.

Friends who have generously helped to provide the Hut in France will, we feel sure, be gratified to learn that women in Natal send donations to add to our list.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Already acknowledged ... ... | 46 | 12 | 4 |
| Barnes, Mortlake, and East Sheen W.S.S. ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Harry Hope ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss J. M. Bowers ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Alfred Hughes ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| E. M. R. and F. M. R. ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Ward ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. H. Porter ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain and Mrs. Giles ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Per Mrs. Matterson, Maritzburg: Gifts from Women in Natal:— | | | |
| Mrs. Walter Gibson ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Mrs. J. C. Nicholson ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Mrs. Cescil Randles ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Mrs. John Randles ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Mrs. Jack Randles ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Mrs. Banham ... ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Miss Blanche Dickens ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Mrs. Arthur Matterson ... | | 2 | 6 |
| | £55 | 19 | 10 |

## THE ENGLISHWOMAN EXHIBITION.

Princess Patricia of Connaught opened the Englishwoman Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts, on the 14th inst., at the Central Hall, Westminster. A Guard of Honour of wounded soldiers in their hospital blue lined the route to the platform, and as the Princess moved round the Exhibition she was attended by a detachment of the Green Cross Society, and several stalwart members of the Women Police cleared the way.

After an introductory speech by the Chairman, the Viscountess Cowdray, Miss Lowndes spoke of the objects and work of the Exhibition, and Her Royal Highness then performed the opening ceremony. The Princess made a tour of the stalls, buying from many of the exhibitors.

There is much to be seen at the Exhibition, which will remain open until the evening of November 24th, and no better opportunity could be afforded of obtaining Christmas presents of a unique and charming character direct from the crafts workers.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, visited the exhibition on Monday. She stayed well over an hour, inspected all the exhibits and made many purchases. Her Majesty was attended by Lady Mary Trefusis and Sir Edward Wallington.


**Will You Help our Women's War Club in Southwark?**

**THEN COME TO THE CHRISTMAS SALE**

TO BE HELD BY THE UNITED SUFFRAGISTS AT

**The Central Hall, Westminster**

(Near Westminster Hospital),

**On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 8.**

the proceeds of which will help us to CARRY ON THE CLUB.

**LADY COWDRAY has kindly promised to open the Sale at 3 p.m.**

**ADMISSION** from 3—6 p.m. **8d.** (including tax). After 6 p.m. **FREE**

(Tickets applied for before December 8 will cost the purchaser only 6d., the tax being defrayed by the United Suffragists).

The attractions will include

A STRING BAND TWOPENNY CHILDREN'S DIP PALMISTRY
THREEPENNY HOUSEWIFE'S DIP PORTRAIT SKETCHES, by well-known Artists GAMES COMPETITIONS FOR PRIZES. &c., &c.

On the Stalls will be

PROVISIONS TOYS EMBROIDERIES FARM PRODUCE BLOUSES
WOOLLEN COMFORTS BOOKS OVERALLS GIFTS FOR ALL

**Do your Saturday's Shopping at the Sale!**

**Buy your Christmas Presents, and bring the Children with you!**

If you cannot come to the Sale, send us contributions beforehand in MONEY or KIND.

Communicate at once with Miss BREWSTER, **Hon. Secretary, United Suffragists, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2,** to whom all correspondence on the Subject of the Sale should be addressed.


# N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

**Subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock. Cheques should be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or the Hon. Mrs. B. M. Graves, Hon. Treasurers, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster London, S.W.1.**

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forward as per list to November 3rd, 1917 ... ... | 250,026 | 12 | 2 |
| Further donations received to November 8th, 1917:— | | | |
| *Scottish Teachers' Fund for War Relief, per Hugh McCallum, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| *Miss Dorothy Sabin ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| *Sir R. Rowand Anderson ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Miss Geraldine Cooke: Further donation from Flag Day, per Miss Carphin, Hon. Treas. Flag Day Committee (£300); Further balance of Market Day receipts, per Miss Carphin, Hon. Treas. Market Day (£7 2s. 8d.) ... | 307 | 2 | 8 |
| *Per Mrs. Robertson: *Employees and Staff Saxone Shoe Co. (£6 14s. 10d.); *Employees Portland Forge Co. (£1 17s. 1d.)... ... ... ... | 8 | 11 | 11 |
| *Per Miss Isabel Basnett, Organiser S.W.H.: Proceeds of two small meetings in Richmond, earmarked for Girton and Newnham (£1); Ditto, Serbian Units (£6 7s.) ... ... | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| *Miss L. Coats ... ... ... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| *Miss K. M. Loudon ... ... | 12 | 2 | 6 |
| *Miss M. B. Miller ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| *Anonymous ... ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| *Frank Warrack, Esq. ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| *Employees Bridgeness and Grange Collieries, per the General Manager (162nd con.) | 8 | 9 | 5 |
| *Miss Elizabeth Rae ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| *Domestic Staff, St. Mary's School, Melrose ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Anonymous, Kilmacolm... ... | | 2 | 0 |
| Proceeds of Concert held in November, 1916, by the Birmingham and Midland Scottish Society, per Chas. H. McPherson, Esq., Hon. Sec.... | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| *Per Miss B. B. Bird, St. Bride's School, Edinburgh: Proceeds of lecture by Dr. Louise McIlroy and two small sales by Girls of the School, to continue "St. Bride's" bed (Dr. Inglis' Unit) ... ... ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| *Mrs. Catherine Harvey, to continue "A. Harvey, Belhelvie" bed ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| *George Lauder, Esq., per Mrs. Lauder (Serbian work) ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Campbell M. Currie ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Helen Burr ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| *Alex Cupples, Esq. ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Colonel James Davidson, V.D. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| *Miss J. Hossack ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| *Darvel Public Association, per James Morton, Esq., Hon. Treas.... ... ... ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Freeman, per Mrs. Laurie | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| *Hankow War Charities Committee, per H. Gardner, Esq. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | £250,908 | 12 | 3 |

* Denotes further donations.

### Further List of Beds Named.

| *Name of Bed.* | *Donor.* |
|---|---|
| "St. Bride's" (Dr. Inglis' Unit, further 1 year) ... ... ... ... ... | Per Miss B. B. Bird, St. Bride's School, Edinburgh. |
| "A. Harvey, Belhelvie" (Salonica, further 6 months) ... ... ... ... | Mrs. Harvey, "Ardo," Whitecairns, Aberdeenshire. |

### Supplementary List.

List of donations earmarked for beds, included in the S.W.H. National Flag Day List, per Miss Carphin, Hon. Treasurer Flag Day Committee, and Miss Bury, Organiser S.W.H., received to August 31st, 1917. Further list will be published later. Arranged in following order: Name of bed, place, amount, and allocation.

"Tweeddale," Broughton (£3 11s.); Eddleston (£4 13s.); Romanno Bridge (£1 15s. 9d.); Tweedsmuir (£1 4s.)—Royaumont.
"Neidpath," Kirkurd. (£2)—Royaumont.
"Peebles," Peebles (£23 10s.)—Corsica.
"Stirling," Bridge of Allan (£48 7s. 3d.); Stirling (£1 12s. 9d.) (£50)—Salonica.
"Stirling and District," Stirling (£50)—Salonica.
"Bridge of Allan," Stirling (£50)—Salonica.
"Crieff," Crieff (£50 14s.)—Royaumont.
"Dunbar," Dunbar (£21 2s. 7d.)—Royaumont.
"Innerleithen and Walkerburn," Innerleithen (£3 6s.)—Salonica.
"Kilmacolm" beds, Kilmacolm (£65 1s. 4d.).
"Troon" beds, Troon (£37)—Royaumont.

Supplementary list of details of amount of £589 17s. 1d., collected per Miss Etta Shankland, Organiser S.W.H., Greenock, entered in last week's list of THE COMMON CAUSE.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greenock Local Committee, per Miss Etta Shankland, Organiser S.W.H.: Proceeds Saturday Sales of Flowers, per Flower Committee, Greenock, during July, August, and September (£255 4s. 11d., less expenses £8 10s. 9d.) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | £246 | 14 | 2 | | | |
| "Chrysanthemum Day," held on Saturday, October 20th (£202 17s. 7d., less expenses £17 14s. 6d., less still in hand £1 17s. 5d.) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 183 | 5 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | 430 | 0 | 0 |
| (Total received to date for Flower Scheme, £458 2s. 6d.) | | | | | | |
| Further for Greenock Beds:— "Greenock Boy Scouts" bed, Royaumont, 1 year, £50. "Greenock Girl Guides" bed, Salonica, 6 months, £25. "Greenock Flowers," No. I., Royaumont, 1 year, £50. "Greenock Flowers," No. II., Salonica, 1 year, £50. "Greenock Flowers," No. III., Corsica or New Hospital, 1 year, £50. "Greenock Sweet Peas," No. IV., Villers-Cotteret, 6 months, £25. Total for beds, £150. | | | | | | |
| Car for Dr. Ivens, France, £180; to be called "Greenock Chrysanthemum Day." | | | | | | |
| 23rd to 32nd Penny Weekly Collection in Greenock, for Serbians (total collected to date, £514 0s. 2d.) ... ... ... ... ... ... | £82 | 3 | 9 | | | |
| For six new beds in Greenock Ward, New Hospital, as follows:— "Greenock May Pennies," "Greenock June Pennies," "Greenock July Pennies," "Greenock August Pennies," "Greenock September Pennies," "Greenock October Pennies"; balance, £50 16s. 5d., for first instalment for Motor Ambulance, or beds for Serbian Refugees, S.W.H. | | | | | | |
| Repayment of Entertainment Tax, Edith Cavell X-Ray Car Tour ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | £46 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| *Employees Messrs. Thos. Black & Co., per Miss Craig (Serbians) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| *Pupils Ardgowan School, per Jas. Hutcheson, Esq., Headmaster, for upkeep of School bed ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| *Pupils of Glebe School, per Robt. Thexton, Esq., Headmaster, for upkeep of School bed ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | 0 | | | | |
| | | | | 561 | 12 | 9 |
| *Per Miss Etta Shankland, Organiser S.W.H.: *Employees Dalry Co-operative Society Ltd. (£4 17s.); *Employees Messrs. Fleming, Reid & Co. (£3 17s.); *Employees Messrs. Kyle, Aitken & Gardner (£1 19s. 5d.); *Staff Dalry Higher Grade School (£1 8s.); *Employees Messrs. Miller & Anderson (£1 1s.)—(to continue "Dalry Public School and Workers'" bed) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | £13 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| *Firm and Employees Messrs. Wm. Hamilton & Co. (18th to 22nd donations), to continue "Glen Shipbuilding Yard" bed, per D. L. Laurie, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| *Pupils Chapeltown Public School, for School bed (Serbians) | 2 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| *Messrs. Hally & Co.: Sale of Waste Paper Tubes (1st Instalment for bed) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 19 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 28 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | £589 | 17 | 1 |

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# A National Duty to British Womanhood.

TENS of thousands of British girls and women are now enlisting for Auxiliary Army Service in France and at Home. They are volunteering, many at great personal sacrifice, to help the country in a critical hour. They are leaving home, friends, all that they hold near and dear, all that means so much to a woman. Dauntless and high-spirited, they are ready to face hardship and danger for their country's sake.

There is no need for sentimental charity in dealing with the problems affecting women. But we have got to face the fact that if we are to win the war we must see to it that these women are properly looked after. The efficiency of the Army now largely depends upon the efficiency of the women soldiers, and the lives of our men in the trenches depend on the women in the Munition shops.

## £100,000 wanted immediately.

The Government and employers are straining every nerve to overcome difficulties, but they have not sufficient time to remedy the conditions of the recreation hours. All that they have the time to insist upon is that the work shall be done, and the authorities—both Army and Munitions—have, by calling in the help of the **Y.W.C.A.**, shown their appreciation of the emergency and of the one organisation capable of meeting it.

## What the Y.W.C.A. is doing.

***170 Y.W.C.A. Canteens, hostels and clubs are open for the benefit of Munition workers, Government clerks, etc.***

***Three centres are already at work at Aldershot for the W.A.A.C.***

***The Y.W.C.A. has special workers in touch with Connaught House, the Headquarters Hostel of the W.A.A.C. in London, and at Hastings, whence the girls go to France.***

***Three hostels specially provided for Wives and Mothers visiting wounded soldiers.***

***This is good work, but it is not yet enough; that is why the Y.W.C.A. is appealing for further funds.***

## Will you help the work of the Y.W.C.A.?

The **Y.W.C.A.** have been asked (in co-operation with the Y.M.C.A.) to do for the W.A.A.C. in France what the Red Triangle has done for the men. This means huts, centres, canteens, recreation for thousands of girl soldiers who will look to the **Y.W.C.A.** for everything beyond their bare sustenance. Will you help in this great National duty? We are appealing for the urgent need of those battalions of girls, who, all over the Empire, are giving their all to help the men in the trenches. They cannot do more. Those at home cannot do less. We owe it to those whose lives are in peril. We owe it to the generations to come to see that the women warriors are not laid open to worse privations, worse risks, worse conditions, than are absolutely unavoidable. Please send your cheque to-day.

## What is needed.

25 Huts in France. Cost of each Hut £1,000.
100 Huts in England. Cost of each Hut £700.
10 Huts in Munition Areas. 25 Hostels.
12 Clubs in London alone, and many more in other places.
Please send a cheque for a complete Hut if possible.
Smaller gifts will also be welcomed.

Subscriptions or Donations should be sent to the Editor of "The Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

## Y.W.C.A. Subscription Form.

*Date* _____

To the Editor of "The Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

I enclose £_____ as my subscription to the *funds of the **Y.W.C.A.**

*Name* _____

*Address* _____

*You may, if you wish, ear-mark this subscription for "Munition Worker's Fund," "Women's Auxiliary Army Corps Fund," or "National Fund."

**SUPPORT OUR APPEALS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when sending donations.**

## Manchester and District Federation.

Manchester and District Federation.—Annual Meeting took place in the Association Hall, Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, Manchester, on Saturday, November 10th, at 3 p.m. Mr. Neville Smith in the chair. The hon. secretary's, Federation Hospital hon. secretary's and hon. treasurer's reports and balance sheet were read and adopted by the meeting, and the present hon. officers were re-elected for the forthcoming year.

The following resolution was proposed by Mrs. Conway on behalf of the Manchester W.S.S. and seconded by Mrs. Thoday on behalf of the Manchester & District Federation of W.S.S. and carried unanimously:

"That the Manchester and District Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies recognising the great service which Miss Margaret Ashton has rendered to the cause of education in Manchester, deeply deplores that she has not been renominated for service on the Education Committee of the Town Council during the present year and earnestly hopes that the Council will reconsider its decision."

A resolution to support the amendment to Clause 4 of the Representation of the People Bill which extends the Local Government vote to married women, was proposed by Mrs. Strachey and seconded by Mrs. Wagner, Altrincham W.S.S., and carried unanimously.

Mrs. Osler then spoke on the Representation of the People Bill and the future of the National Union. She urged the value of the present machinery of the National Union and spoke of the great work before it.

Mrs. Strachey spoke on the future organisation of women. She said that the National Union should continue to work for the vote for women as it is or may be granted to men, and for equality of opportunity between men and women, but should not attempt to cover the wide field of social reform and other questions outside the equality formula. She thought the most satisfactory method was the formation of separate organisations (of men and women) to work for each great idea.

The following resolution was proposed by Mrs. Thoday, Chinley and Chapel-en-le-Frith, and seconded by Mrs. Mamourian, Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge:

"This meeting of representatives from Societies of the Manchester and District Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies resolves to recommend constituent Societies (1) To work for the extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men and such other reforms, political, social, and domestic as will secure for women freedom of opportunity and will enable them to make their full contribution to the community, and (2) to study local and national politics from the point of view of women's interests and to promote legislation when necessary.

Mrs. Thoday explained the point of view of the Chinley Society in bringing forward this resolution. She said that they wished the N.U. to work not only for securing opportunities for women equal to those of men, but (1) for fuller liberties and opportunities for women on their own lines, (2) for freedom to take their opportunities such as can only come with improved housing and domestic conditions, and (3) for education for women that they may be qualified to use their opportunities and to work out their own point of view in local and national politics.

After discussion the resolution was carried by a large majority.

Votes of thanks to the speakers were proposed by Councillor Margaret Ashton and seconded by Councillor Caroline Herford.

Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge.—A meeting was held on October 15th, at Stamford Villa, Stalybridge Road, to discuss the future work of the N.U.W.S.S. The following resolution was passed to be submitted for discussion at the Federation Annual Meeting:—

"This society considers that the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies should continue to work for the enfranchisement of women on the same basis as men. That the societies vigorously pursue an educational propaganda throughout their districts with the view to organise women to make an intelligent use of their vote and so initiate and influence legislation directly concerned with women's questions."

Women Workers' Series—No. 6.
A jolly good thing!
"THIS is Rowntree's Cocoa. The stuff to keep you warm and cheerful. I drink it with my breakfast every day, so I know. Often I am delayed no end of a time, and I should get desperately hungry if it wasn't for that cup of Rowntree's I had before I started.
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A Cup of Rowntree's Cocoa
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Bolton.—A highly successful Conference was held on November 10th, at St. George's Congregational Schools, Bolton, convened by fourteen Women's Associations, called together by the Bolton Women's Suffrage Society, following one held last June, developing one of the subjects then discussed: The Problem of Women in Industry. There was a very large audience. Miss Reddish occupied the chair. Principal speaker: Miss I. O. Ford. Among those present on the platform and who also made short speeches were Captain Edge, M.P., Mr. W. T. Wilson, M.P. Altogether forty large and representative organisations took part in the Conference, including three local Trades and Labour Councils, two Labour Parties, and many large Trade Unions. Miss Ford moved the following resolution:—

"That this Conference is of opinion that in order to safeguard the interests of men and women it is necessary (a) that all Trade Unions should be open to men and women employed in the same trade, with proportionate representation on executive committees. (b) That if Trade Unions are to be effective, they must thoroughly organise the women workers. (c) To maintain a comfortable standard of home life in this country, both now and after the war, it is necessary that all women workers shall receive a living wage and that the principle of equal pay for equal work be established in all industries."

Mr. Agnew seconded the resolution.

An amendment moved by the Bolton Trades Council to delete the word "proportionate" in Clause (a) and substitute "with equal facilities for" was eventually, after a good discussion, accepted by the committee, the word proportionate being withdrawn. The resolution was then carried as amended.

Mr. Councillor Jonathan Tayen, as an employer of Labour, supported the resolution, and said that women were doing the work formerly done by men and doing it equally well and that in their works they were being paid the same rate of wages. Captain Edge, M.P., remarked that the reasonableness of the demands for equal value for equal work seemed to be self-evident to all. Women are to-day doing men's work, and the woman who accepts, whether from choice or compulsion, a less wage for the same labour as a man may be quite sure she is the deadly enemy of every other woman with whose man she is in competition.

The meeting also passed the following resolution unanimously:—

"In order to prevent the labour of women being used to lower the standard of home life during the period of demobilisation this Conference urges upon the Government the necessity of making provision for an adequate period for maintenance and training for displaced women workers. Further, as large numbers of women will be displaced at the end of the war, this Conference is of opinion that the proportion of women on Demobilisation Committees is totally inadequate and calls upon the Government for fuller representation."

Copies of the resolutions were sent to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labour, and the local M.P.s, as well as to the Mayor, who has been forming a local Demobilisation Committee consisting of thirty-four members, two only of which are women. A collection was taken and after the expenses of the Conference have been paid there will be a sum of about £4 to be given to a new Day Nursery, which is shortly to be opened and which is a direct outcome of the last Conference, the Consisting Committee being instrumental in securing the municipal adoption of a Day Nursery for the benefit of Industrial Mothers' children. Both the local papers gave a long and excellent report of the Conference, and one of them devoted the whole of the leading article the next day and commenced by saying that "Bolton women leaders are having the gratitude of the town by the comprehensive and practical way in which they are addressing themselves to several highly important questions which vitally concern women's welfare—and therefore that of the nation—after the war."

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CHINLEY AND CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.—November 5th. Members meeting at 5, Lyme Park, Chinley. Discussion on the future of the N.U. and on schemes on its re-organisation.

Chinley scheme adopted by the meeting. The following resolution was passed :—

"This meeting of representatives from societies of the Manchester and District Federation of W.S.S. resolves to recommend constituent societies to form themselves into Associations in every city, town, and village in order (1) to obtain the extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men and such other reforms, political, social, and domestic as will secure for women freedom of opportunity and will enable them to make their full contribution to the community. (2) To study local and national politics from the point of view of women's interests and to promote legislation when necessary."

WHALEY BRIDGE.—October 31st. Annual meeting and discussion of the schemes for the re-organisation of the N.U. and the future of the Woman's Movement. Speaker: Miss Simpson. Agreed to support Chinley resolution at Federation Annual Meeting.

WILMSLOW.—Tuesday, October 30th. Annual meeting at the Council School. Chair: Miss Greg, speaker, Mrs. Thoday on the work of the past year and the present position of the Representation of the People Bill. Resolution to support the amendment to give the Municipal vote to married women was carried unanimously. Mrs. Thoday spoke of the future of the N.U.

WIGAN.—Members' meeting to discuss future of N.U. November 7th. The following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

1. This meeting feels that the formation of a separate women's party is not desirable.
2. Nor is a loose Federation of different political associations of women.
3. But it is desirable that women should join or form separate political organisations allied with existing political parties.
4. That this society should work for :—
   *(a)* The granting of franchise to women on same terms as men.
   *(b)* The education of women on political and economic subjects generally.
   *(c)* The direct election of women on local governing bodies.
   *(d)* Equality of legal status between men and women.

LONDON SOCIETY'S MEETING AT LADY BRASSEY'S.—By kind permission of the Countess Brassey, an evening meeting was held at 24, Park Lane, last Friday, the 16th, to discuss the "Importance of using the Vote," at which there was a large attendance.

The chair was taken by the Hon. Mrs. Astor, and Mrs. Oliver Strachey made a very interesting speech, not only full of useful suggestions, but also of wit and humour, after which four new members joined the Society and many more took away enrolment forms. Among the points emphasised by the speaker was the mistake of forming anything in the nature of a Women's Party. She said, however, that in many questions concerning the equal opportunities of men and women, women might still, to a great extent, work together, and it was here that the London Society and the National Union could continue to help them. Twenty-one copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

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Sale of lavender bags and useful things. Mrs. Spencer Graves at Home, Saturday, December 8th, 2-7. Tea 1s. Any contributions gratefully received at any time.

## SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

LONDON UNITS.

The Viscountess Cowdray presided at a very successful At Home given at 11, Queen's Gate, S.W., by Mrs. Micholls, on Thursday, November 15th, where the Hon. Evelina Haverfield and Dr. Louise McIlroy were speakers. The Hon. Evelina Haverfield spoke of her experiences in Serbia and Roumania, and Dr. Louise McIlroy asked for help to equip Orthopædic Workshops to be attached to the Scottish Women's Hospitals at Salonika.

The Scottish Women's Hospitals benefited substantially by the collection that was taken.

*NOVEMBER 27.*

**Cuckfield**—Speaker: Miss V. L. Holme.

*NOVEMBER 29.*

**London**—Mothers' Union—St. Barnabas' Mission Hall, Widney Road, Elgin Avenue, W.—Speaker: Mrs. Bertram—Subject: "The Responsibilities of the Vote" 2.30 p.m.

**Malden Suffrage Society**—Speaker: Hon. Evelina Haverfield 2.30 p.m.

*DECEMBER 3.*

**The Parish Hall,** Paradise Walk—Speaker: Miss May Curwen 2.45 p.m.

*NOVEMBER 30.*

**Leytonstone**—Co. High School—Speaker: Miss V. L. Holme 5 p.m.

## Forthcoming Meetings (N.U.W.S.S.)

*NOVEMBER 23.*

**Brighton** — Members' Meeting, at Pioneer Club, 4, New Road—Speaker: Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher, on "The Future of the N.U.W.S.S." 5.30 p.m.

*NOVEMBER 24.*

**Reigate**—Committee "At Home" at Heathersett to Members and Friends to meet Mrs. Fawcett, who will open a discussion on "The Future Work of Our Societies" 5.30 p.m.

*NOVEMBER 26.*

**Birmingham**—Harborne Adult School—Mrs. Ring 8 p.m.

*NOVEMBER 28.*

**Bristol**—Working Party, at 40, Park Street 3—5 p.m.

**Camberley and District**—France Hill House, Camberley — Annual Business Meeting—Speaker: Miss Picton-Turbervill, "The Work of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps in France and what the Y.W.C.A. is doing to help it"—(Collection for COMMON CAUSE Hut in France) 2.30—3 p.m.

*NOVEMBER 29.*

**Birmingham** — Dudley Road Co-op. Guild—Mrs. Ring 3 p.m.

*NOVEMBER 30.*

**Birmingham**—Priory Rooms—"The Future of Women Teachers"—Miss Phipps, Miss McCrae—Chair, Miss Bowler 5.30 p.m.

*DECEMBER 5.*

**Ascot**—Fourth Annual Sale, at South Ascot Parish Hall—H.R.H. Princess Alice will graciously open the Sale. The music will be under the direction of H.H. Margaret, Ranee of Sarawak, and Miss Fay Davis will recite. By special request, a stall will be allotted to Countess Roberts, for the Sale of Work done by wounded soldiers. Proceeds for Red Cross. All other profits are for support of three Ascot beds, Scottish Women's Hospitals, N.U.W.S.S. Any help in money or in kind gladly welcomed by Miss V. Hanbury, Holmwood Lodge, Ascot 2.30

**Tunbridge Wells**—Annual Meeting—"The Wilderness," Pembury Road—Hostess: Mrs. Selacheur—Speaker: Miss F. de G. Merrifield, on "The Future of the N.U.W.S.S." 3 p.m.

## Coming Events.

The Women Clerks and Secretaries are holding a Rally and Christmas Fair on December 1st, at the Central Hall, Westminster. It will be opened by the Public Trustee, at 2.30, and will be open until nine.

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The Victoria Hall (Waterloo Road).—"King John" will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, at 7.45; matinée, "The Tempest," Thursday, 2 p.m. "Marriage de Figaro," Thursday and Saturday at 7.45. "Daughter of the Regiment," Saturday, 2.30.

ALL BRITISH.
VALKASA
THE TONIC NERVE FOOD.
An Invigorating Nutrient for BRAIN FAG, DEPRESSION, LASSITUDE.
1s., 3s., and 5s. 6d. of all Chemists.
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*All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.*

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

DOCTOR MARY MURDOCH.

A SHORT Biography of Dr. Murdoch is being prepared at the wish of the Hon. Mrs. Franklin and of Dr. Martindale, who will be grateful if any friends or former patients who have any letters or material, or could furnish anecdotes, or give their recollections of Dr. Murdoch, would be so very kind as to forward the same to Hope Malleson, Dixton Manor, Winchcombe, Glos. All letters and papers will be treated with great care and returned to their owners.

## POSITIONS VACANT.

NURSE or Lady Nurse wanted; experienced; good reference essential. Girl (6½) goes kindergarten, boy (2½). Nurseries cleaned; waited on. £30 to £35.—Mrs. Lindsay, 2, Fyfield-rd., Oxford.

WANTED.—LADIES AS REPRESENTATIVES to a well-known old-established Insurance Company. An entirely new opening for women workers; whole or part time. Excellent prospects.—For particulars apply Miss Rochford, c/o COMMON CAUSE Office, 14, Great Smith-st.

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*Continued from page 403]*

## FOR WAR WORK.

WANTED.—Volunteer Club Leaders for work in Y.W.C.A. Huts in France (who must sign on for four months) and at home, who can meet their own expenses.—Apply Miss Moore, 42, Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., W. 1.

## SCHOOLS

LINDUM HOUSE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Home School on Progressive Thought lines. Large garden, cricket field, sea bathing; all exams. Special care given to backward and delicate girls.—Principal: Miss Richardson, B.A.

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## GARDENING.

GARDENING FOR WOMEN.—Essentially practical training. Vegetable, fruit and flower culture. Healthy outdoor life. Individual consideration. Long or short courses; from 60 gns. per annum. Gardening year begins September 21st.—Illustrated prospectus of Peake-Ridley, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

## MOTORING.

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## TYPEWRITING AND PRINTING.

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BLOUSES AND LINGERIE. Newest Styles, to suit all figures in stock, and to measure at moderate prices. Ladies' shirts a speciality.—M. Clack, 16-17, Burlington Arcade, London, W. 1.

**THE BEST CORSET BODICE for WOMEN WORKERS**
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**Adequate support WITHOUT bones.**
*Made in two qualities to customers' own measurements.*
Corset Netting - 10/0
Coutil - - 9/0
*Postage 3d.*
Out size 3/0 extra.
*Send Bust, Waist, Hips, and D to F.*
Cash with order.
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**17, UPLANDS ROAD**
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TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest styles to measure; best workmanship and smart cut guaranteed; from £4 4s.—H. Nelissen, 62, Great Portland-st., W. (late 14, Great Titchfield-st.)

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BUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 19-29, Second Avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Specialities: flannels, silks, fine linen, laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

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ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY, any description (broken or otherwise), bought. Cash by return or offer made on examination, as it is impossible to estimate value without. Highest market value guaranteed. If offer not accepted goods returned post free. Strictly genuine.—S. Cann & Co., 69A, Market-st., Manchester. Estd. 1850.

FALSE TEETH BOUGHT.—Cash or offer by return Before selling, make sure of their value by writing for free booklet, which explains very clearly the value of any artificial teeth.—E. Lewis, 29, London-st., Southport, Lancs.

**REAL HARRIS, LEWIS, and SHETLAND HOMESPUNS**
Direct from the Makers.
Special light weights for Ladies' wear—all shades.
Thick warm Hand Spun and Hand Knitted Socks for Tommy. 3/- pair. Carriage Paid. Applicants for patterns should state shade desired and whether for Gent's or Ladies' Wear. Patterns and Prices on Application.
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